United Nations CEDAW/C/2003/II/1

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Twenty-ninth session
30 June-18 July 2003

Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Report of the Chairperson on activities undertaken between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee.
4. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
5. Implementation of article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
6. Ways and means of expediting the work of the Committee.
7. Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session.
8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-ninth session.

Annotations

Item 1. Opening of the session

The twenty-ninth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will be opened by the representative of the Secretary-General.

Item 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Rule 9 of the rules of procedure provides that the agenda shall be adopted by the Committee at the beginning of its session. Rule 7 provides that the provisional agenda for each session shall be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson, in conformity with the relevant provisions of articles 17 to 22 of the Convention.

03-35911 (E) 100603

At its twenty-eighth session, the Committee approved the provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session.

Documentation

Provisional agenda (CEDAW/C/2003/II/1)

Item 3. Report of the Chairperson on activities undertaken between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee

Under this item, the Chairperson will brief the Committee on activities and events occurring since the previous session that had a bearing on the Committee's work.

Item 4. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Article 18 of the Convention provides that States parties to the Convention shall undertake to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention and other progress made in this respect. Reports are to be submitted within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned and thereafter at least every four years and whenever the Committee so requests.

At its twenty-eighth session, taking into account the criteria of preference to be given to those States parties whose reports had been pending for the longest time, the need to give priority to initial reports and the desirability of a balance of reports in terms of geographic and other factors, the Committee decided to invite eight States parties to present their reports. Eight States parties agreed to this request.

At its twenty-ninth session, the Committee will have before it the following reports: the combined initial second and third and the fourth periodic reports of Costa Rica (CEDAW/C/CRI/1-3 and CEDAW/C/CRI/4); the combined initial, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports of Brazil (CEDAW/C/BRA/1-5); the second periodic report of Morocco (CEDAW/C/MOR/2); the second and third periodic reports of Slovenia (CEDAW/C/SVN/2 and CEDAW/C/SVN/3); the combined third and fourth and the fifth periodic reports of France (CEDAW/C/FRA/3, CEDAW/C/FRA/3-4/Corr.1 and CEDAW/C/FRA/5); the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Ecuador (CEDAW/C/ECU/4-5); the fourth and fifth periodic reports of Japan (CEDAW/C/JPN/4 and CEDAW/C/JPN/5); and the fifth periodic report of New Zealand (CEDAW/C/NZL/5).

Rule 51 of the Committee's rules of procedure provides that representatives of a State party shall be present at meetings of the Committee when the report of the State is being examined and shall participate in discussions and answer questions concerning the reports. The Secretary-General has informed the States parties concerned of the tentative dates on which their reports are scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its twenty-ninth session.

Rule 49 of the rules of procedure provides that, at each session, the Secretary-General shall notify the Committee of the non-receipt of any report required from a State party under article 18 of the Convention. The Secretary-General also provides the Committee with a list of reports submitted by States parties to the Convention that have not yet been considered by the Committee. At its twenty-ninth session, the

Committee therefore will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of submission of reports by States parties under article 18 of the Convention (CEDAW/C/2003/II/2).

A pre-session working group of the Committee is convened before each session to prepare a list of issues and questions relating to periodic reports for transmission to the States parties before the meetings at which their reports are to be considered. The pre-session working group for the twenty-ninth session met in New York from 4 to 8 February 2003. The report of the pre-session working group and the responses of States parties to the list of issues and questions drawn up by the pre-session working group will be before the Committee (CEDAW/PSWG/2003/II/CRP.1, CEDAW/PSWG/2003/II/CRP.2 and addenda).

Documentation

Combined initial, second and third, and fourth periodic reports of Costa Rica (CEDAW/C/CRI/1-3 and CEDAW/C/CRI/4)

Combined initial, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports of Brazil (CEDAW/C/BRA/1-5)

Second periodic report of Morocco (CEDAW/C/MOR/2)

Second and third periodic reports of Slovenia (CEDAW/C/SVN/2 and CEDAW/C/SVN/3)

Combined third and fourth and the fifth periodic reports of France (CEDAW/C/FRA/3, CEDAW/C/FRA/3-4/Corr.1 and CEDAW/C/FRA/5)

Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Ecuador (CEDAW/C/ECU/4-5)

Fourth and fifth periodic reports of Japan (CEDAW/C/JPN/4) and (CEDAW/C/JPN/5)

Fifth periodic report of New Zealand (CEDAW/C/NZL/5)

Report of the pre-session working group (CEDAW/PSWG/2003/II/CRP.1 and Add.1 (Ecuador), Add.2 (France), Add.3 (Japan), Add.4 (Morocco), Add.5 (New Zealand) and Add.6 (Slovenia))

Responses to the lists of issues (CEDAW/PSWG/2002/II/CRP.2 and Add.1 (Ecuador), Add.2 (France), Add.3 (Japan), Add.4 (Morocco), Add.5 (New Zealand) and Add.6 (Slovenia))

Item 5. Implementation of article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Article 21 of the Convention provides that the Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from States parties. It also provides that such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States parties.

Under this agenda item, the Committee provides opportunities for specialists from the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to present to the Committee, in plenary, information related to specific articles of the Convention or to issues being considered for general recommendations and suggestions.

Article 22 of the Convention provides that the specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented during the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the Convention as fall within the scope of their activities and that the Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in those areas. At its twenty-ninth session, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on reports of specialized agencies on that subject (CEDAW/C/2003/II/3 and addenda).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on reports of the specialized agencies on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities (CEDAW/C/2003/II/3)

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (CEDAW/C/2003/II/3/Add.1)

Report of the World Health Organization (CEDAW/C/2003/II/3/Add.2)

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (CEDAW/C/2003/II/3/Add.3)

Report of the International Labour Organization (CEDAW/C/2002/II/3/Add.4)

Item 6. Ways and means of expediting the work of the Committee

For each session, the Secretariat prepares a report on ways and means of improving the work of the Committee, containing information provided by the Secretariat, comments made by members of the Committee or information on developments elsewhere in the human rights regime (CEDAW/C/2003/II/4).

Under this item, the Committee will also consider the report of the Working Group on the Optional Protocol (CEDAW/C/2003/II/WP.5).

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on ways and means of expediting the work of the Committee (CEDAW/C/2003/II/4)

Text of a draft general recommendation on article 4.1 of the Convention on special temporary measures (CEDAW/C/2003/II/WP.1)

Background paper containing an analysis of the travaux préparatoires on article 6 of the Convention and the jurisprudence of the Committee in respect of prostitution and trafficking, based on its concluding comments (CEDAW/C/II/WP.2)

Background paper compiling information on the jurisprudence, if any, of other treaty bodies concerning the aspect of sexual orientation as it relates to discrimination and the enjoyment of human rights (CEDAW/C/2003/II/WP.3)

Background paper containing a compilation of profiles of non-reporting States, including long-term, medium-term and short-term non-reporting States, in order to facilitate the Committee's analysis of the root causes of non-reporting (CEDAW/C/II/WP.4)

Report of the Working Group on the Optional Protocol (CEDAW/C/2003/II/WP.5)

Item 7. Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session

The draft provisional agenda for the following session of the Committee is approved at the end of each session.

Documentation

Draft provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Committee

Item 8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-ninth session

Annex

Proposed organization of work

Date/time	*Agenda item*	*Documentation/programme*
Monday, 30 June 2003		
609th meeting		
10 a.m.	**Item 1**	Opening of the session
	Item 2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
	Item 3	Report of the Chairperson on activities undertaken between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee
	Item 5	Implementation of article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: introductory statement
	Item 6	Ways and means of expediting the work of the Committee: introductory statement
11.30 a.m.-1 p.m. (closed)		Informal meeting with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies
3-4 p.m.		Informal meeting with non-governmental organizations
4-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6**	Working Group of the Whole
Tuesday, 1 July 2003		
610th meeting		**Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18**
10-10.30 a.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Brazil, combined initial, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/BRA/1-5)
10.30-11.15 a.m.		Introduction by the representative of the State party
11.15 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts
611th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Brazil (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Wednesday, 2 July 2003		
612th meeting		
10-10.30 a.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Costa Rica, combined initial, second and third and fourth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/CRI/1-3 and CEDAW/C/CRI/4)
10.30-11.15 a.m.		Introduction by the representative of the State party
11.15 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts

Date/time	*Agenda item*	*Documentation/programme*
613th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Costa Rica (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Thursday, 3 July 2003		
614th meeting		
10-10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	France, combined third and fourth and fifth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/FRA/3, CEDAW/C/FRA/3-4/Corr.1 and CEDAW/C/FRA/5)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts and dialogue with the Committee
615th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	France (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Friday, 4 July 2003 — HOLIDAY		
Monday, 7 July 2003		
9 a.m.-1 p.m. (closed)		**Working Group of the Whole: discussion of a draft General Recommendation on article 4.1 of the Convention**
3-5 p.m. (closed)		**Discussion on article 4.1 of the Convention** (continued)
5-6 p.m.		Informal meeting with non-governmental organizations
Tuesday, 8 July 2003		
616th meeting		
10-10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Japan, fourth and fifth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/JPN/4 and CEDAW/C/JPN/5)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts and dialogue with the Committee
617th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Japan (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole

Date/time	*Agenda item*	*Documentation/programme*
Wednesday, 9 July 2003		
618th meeting		
10 a.m.-12 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Replies (Costa Rica)
12-1 p.m. (closed)		Working Group of the Whole
619th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Replies (Brazil)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Thursday, 10 July 2003		
620th meeting		
10-10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Slovenia, second and third periodic reports (CEDAW/C/SVN/2 and CEDAW/C/SVN/3)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts and dialogue with the Committee
621st meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Slovenia (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)		Working Group of the Whole
Friday, 11 July 2003		
622nd meeting		
10-10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Ecuador, combined fourth and fifth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/ECU/4-5)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts and dialogue with the Committee
623rd meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Ecuador (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole

Date/time	*Agenda item*	*Documentation/programme*
Monday, 14 July 2003		
624th meeting		
10-10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	New Zealand, fifth periodic report (CEDAW/C/NZL/5)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by the experts and dialogue with the Committee
625th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	New Zealand (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Tuesday, 15 July 2003		
626th meeting		
10.30 a.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Morocco, second periodic report (CEDAW/C/MOR/2)
		Introduction by the representative of the State party
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.		Questions by experts and dialogue with the Committee
627th meeting		
3-5 p.m.	**Item 4** (continued)	Morocco (continued)
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Wednesday, 16 July 2003		
10 a.m.-1 p.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
3-5 p.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
		Meeting with States parties whose reports under the Convention have been due for over five years
5-6 p.m. (closed)	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Thursday, 17 July 2003		
10 a.m.-1 p.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
3-6 p.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole
Friday, 18 July 2003		
10 a.m.-1 p.m. (closed)	**Item 4** (continued)	Working Group of the Whole

Date/time	*Agenda item*	*Documentation/programme*
628th meeting		
3-6 p.m.	**Items 5 and 6** (continued)	Adoption of reports of the Working Groups I and II
	Item 7	Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session
	Item 8	Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-ninth session

United Nations CEDAW/C/2003/II/2

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Twenty-ninth session
30 June-18 July 2003
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Status of submission of reports by States parties under article 18 of the Convention

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women provides that States parties shall undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention and on the progress made in that respect. Reports are to be submitted within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned and thereafter at least every four years, and further whenever the Committee so requests.

2. Rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the Committee provides that at each session the Secretary-General shall notify the Committee of the non-receipt of any report required from a State party under article 18 of the Convention. Annex I to the present report lists the States parties whose reports were overdue as at 1 May 2003.

3. Annex II lists the reports submitted by States parties up to 1 May 2003 that have not yet been considered by the Committee.

* CEDAW/C/2003/II/1.

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Annex I

States parties whose reports are due and have not yet been submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

State party	*Date due*

A. Initial reports

Bahamas	5 November 1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October 1994
Botswana	12 September 1997
Cambodia	14 November 1993
Cape Verde	3 September 1982
Central African Republic	21 July 1992
Chad	9 July 1996
Comoros	30 November 1995
Côte d'Ivoire	17 January 1997
Djibouti	2 January 2000
Dominica	3 September 1982
Eritrea	5 October 1996
Grenada	29 September 1991
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1986
Haiti	3 September 1982
Latvia	14 May 1993
Lebanon	21 May 1998
Lesotho	21 September 1996
Liberia	16 August 1985
Malaysia	4 August 1996
Mauritania	9 June 2002
Mozambique	16 May 1998
Niger	8 November 2000
Pakistan	11 May 1997
Papua New Guinea	11 February 1996
Saint Lucia	7 November 1983
Samoa	25 October 1993

State party	*Date due*
Saudi Arabia	7 October 2001
Serbia and Montenegro	11 April 2002
Seychelles	4 June 1993
Sierra Leone	11 December 1989
Tajikistan	25 October 1994
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 February 1995
Togo	26 October 1984
Turkmenistan	31 May 1998
Tuvalu	6 November 2000
Vanuatu	8 October 1996

B. Second periodic reports

Andorra	14 February 2002
Azerbaijan	9 August 2000
Bahamas	5 November 1998
Bolivia	8 July 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October 1998
Botswana	12 September 2001
Burundi	7 February 1997
Cambodia	14 November 1997
Cameroon	22 September 1999
Cape Verde	3 September 1986
Central African Republic	21 July 1996
Chad	9 July 2000
Comoros	30 November 1999
Côte d'Ivoire	17 January 2001
Croatia	9 October 1997
Dominica	3 September 1986
Eritrea	5 October 2000
Fiji	27 September 2000
Gabon	20 February 1988
Georgia	25 November 1999
Grenada	29 September 1995

State party	*Date due*
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1990
Haiti	3 September 1986
India	8 August 1998
Latvia	14 May 1997
Lebanon	21 May 2002
Lesotho	21 September 2000
Liberia	16 August 1989
Liechtenstein	21 January 2001
Madagascar	16 April 1994
Malawi	11 April 1992
Malaysia	4 August 2000
Maldives	1 July 1998
Mali	10 October 1990
Mozambique	16 May 2002
Myanmar	21 August 2002
Namibia	23 December 1997
Pakistan	11 April 2001
Papua New Guinea	11 February 2000
Republic of Moldova	31 July 1999
Saint Lucia	7 November 1987
Samoa	25 October 1997
Seychelles	4 June 1997
Sierra Leone	11 December 1993
Slovakia	27 June 1998
South Africa	14 January 2001
Tajikistan	25 October 1998
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 February 1999
Togo	26 October 1988
Turkmenistan	31 May 2002
Uzbekistan	18 August 2000
Vanuatu	8 October 2000
Zimbabwe	12 June 1996

State party	*Date due*

C. Third periodic reports

Armenia	13 September 2002
Bahamas	5 November 2002
Belize	15 June 1999
Benin	11 April 2001
Bolivia	7 July 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October 2002
Burundi	7 February 2001
Cambodia	14 November 2001
Cape Verde	3 September 1990
Central African Republic	21 July 2000
Croatia	9 October 2001
Cyprus	22 August 1994
Czech Republic	24 March 2001
Dominica	3 September 1990
Gabon	20 February 1992
Ghana	1 February 1995
Grenada	29 September 1999
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1994
Guyana	3 September 1990
Haiti	3 September 1990
India	8 August 2002
Jordan	31 July 2001
Latvia	24 May 2001
Liberia	16 August 1993
Lithuania	17 February 2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15 June 1998
Madagascar	16 April 1998
Malawi	11 April 1996
Maldives	1 July 2002
Mali	10 October 1994
Mauritius	8 August 1993
Morocco	21 July 2002

State party	*Date due*
Namibia	23 December 2001
Paraguay	6 May 1996
Saint Lucia	7 November 1991
Samoa	25 October 2001
Senegal	7 March 1994
Seychelles	4 June 2001
Sierra Leone	11 December 1997
Slovakia	27 June 2002
Suriname	13 March 2002
Tajikistan	25 October 2002
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 February 2003
Togo	26 October 1992
Zimbabwe	12 June 2000

D. Fourth periodic reports

Angola	17 October 1999
Antigua and Barbuda	13 August 2002
Australia	27 August 1996
Bhutan	30 September 1994
Bulgaria	10 March 1995
Burkina Faso	13 November 2000
Cape Verde	3 September 1994
Chile	6 January 2003
Cyprus	22 August 1998
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 November 1999
Dominica	3 September 1994
Equatorial Guinea	22 November 1997
Gabon	20 February 1996
Ghana	1 February 1999
Guinea	8 September 1995
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1998
Guyana	3 September 1994
Haiti	3 September 1994

State party	*Date due*
Honduras	2 April 1996
Indonesia	13 October 1997
Iraq	12 September 1999
Ireland	22 January 1999
Italy	10 July 1998
Liberia	16 August 1997
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 June 2002
Madagascar	16 April 2002
Malawi	11 April 2000
Mali	10 October 1998
Mauritius	8 August 1997
Panama	28 November 1994
Paraguay	6 May 2000
Poland	3 September 1994
Rwanda	3 September 1994
Saint Lucia	7 November 1995
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 September 1994
Senegal	7 March 1998
Sierra Leone	11 December 2001
Thailand	8 September 1998
Togo	26 October 1996
Trinidad and Tobago	11 February 2003
Turkey	19 January 1999
Turkmenistan	3 May 2000
Uganda	21 August 1998
United Republic of Tanzania	19 September 1998
Uruguay	8 November 1994
Venezuela	1 June 1996

E. Fifth periodic reports

Australia	27 August 2000
Barbados	3 September 1999
Belgium	9 August 2002

State party	*Date due*
Bhutan	30 September 1998
Bulgaria	10 March 1999
Cape Verde	3 September 1998
China	3 September 1998
Colombia	18 February 1999
Cuba	3 September 1998
Cyprus	22 August 2002
Dominica	3 September 1998
Equatorial Guinea	22 November 2001
Gabon	20 February 2000
Ghana	1 February 2003
Guinea	8 September 1999
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 2002
Guyana	3 September 1998
Haiti	3 September 1998
Honduras	2 April 2000
Iceland	3 July 2002
Indonesia	13 October 2001
Ireland	22 January 2003
Italy	10 July 2002
Jamaica	18 November 2001
Kenya	8 April 2001
Liberia	16 August 2001
Mali	10 October 2002
Mauritius	8 August 2001
Mongolia	3 September 1998
Panama	28 November 1998
Philippines	4 September 1998
Poland	3 September 1998
Republic of Korea	26 January 2002
Rwanda	3 September 1998
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 September 2002
Saint Lucia	7 November 1999

State party	*Date due*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 September 1998
Senegal	7 March 2002
Spain	4 February 2001
Sri Lanka	4 November 1998
Thailand	8 September 2002
Togo	26 October 2000
Tunisia	20 October 2002
Turkey	19 January 2003
Uganda	12 August 2002
United Republic of Tanzania	19 September 2002
Uruguay	8 November 1998
Venezuela	1 June 2000
Viet Nam	19 March 1999
Zambia	21 July 2002

F. Sixth periodic reports

Austria	30 April 2003
Bhutan	30 September 2002
Bulgaria	10 March 2003
Cape Verde	3 September 2002
China	3 September 2002
Colombia	18 February 2003
Cuba	3 September 2002
Dominica	3 September 2002
Ecuador	9 December 2002
Egypt	9 October 2002
El Salvador	18 September 2002
Ethiopia	10 October 2002
Guyana	3 September 2002
Haiti	3 September 2002
Hungary	3 September 2002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 2002
Mexico	3 September 2002

State party	*Date due*
Mongolia	3 September 2002
Nicaragua	26 November 2002
Norway	3 September 2002
Panama	28 November 2002
Philippines	4 September 2002
Poland	3 September 2002
Portugal	3 September 2002
Romania	6 February 2003
Russian Federation	3 September 2002
Rwanda	3 September 2002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 September 2002
Sri Lanka	4 November 2002
Sweden	3 September 2002
Ukraine	3 September 2002
Uruguay	8 November 2002
Viet Nam	19 March 2003

Annex II

States parties whose reports have been submitted but not yet considered by the Committee as at 1 May 2003

State party	*Date due*	*Date received*	*Document symbol*
A. Initial reports			
Angola	17 October 1987	2 May 2002	CEDAW/C/AGO/1-3
Benin	11 April 1993	27 June 2002	CEDAW/C/BEN/1-2
Bhutan[a]	30 September 1982	2 January 2003	CEDAW/C/BTN/1-3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea[a]	27 March 2002	11 September 2002	CEDAW/C/PRK/1
Gambia	16 May 1994	4 April 2003	CEDAW/C/GMB/1-3
Kuwait[a]	2 October 1995	15 August 2002	CEDAW/C/KWT/1-2
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic	13 September 1982	3 February 2002	CEDAW/C/LAO/1-5
Malta	7 April 1992	1 August 2002	CEDAW/C/MLT/1-3
B. Second periodic reports			
Algeria	21 June 2001	29 January 2003	CEDAW/C/DZA/2
Angola	17 October 1991	2 May 2002	CEDAW/C/AGO/1-3
Benin	11 April 1997	27 June 2002	CEDAW/C/BEN/1-2
Bhutan[a]	30 September 1982	2 January 2003	CEDAW/C/BTN/1-3
Equatorial Guinea[b]	22 November 1989	6 January 1994	CEDAW/C/GNQ/2-3
Gambia	16 May 1998	4 April 2003	CEDAW/C/GMB/1-3
Kuwait[a]	2 October 1999	15 August 2002	CEDAW/C/KWT/1-2
Kyrgyzstan[a,b]	12 March 2002	25 September 2002	CEDAW/C/KRZ/2
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic	13 September 1986	3 February 2002	CEDAW/C/LAO/1-5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[b]	15 June 1990	18 February 1999	CEDAW/C/LBY/2
Malta	7 April 1996	1 August 2002	CEDAW/C/MLT/1-3
Nepal[a]	22 May 1996	26 November 2002	CEDAW/C/NPL/2-3
C. Third periodic reports			
Angola	17 October 1995	2 May 2002	CEDAW/C/AGO/1-3
Bhutan[a]	30 September 1982	2 January 2003	CEDAW/C/BTN/1-3
Equatorial Guinea[b]	22 November 1993	6 January 1994	CEDAW/C/GNQ/2-3

State party	*Date due*	*Date received*	*Document symbol*
Gambia	16 May 2002	4 April 2003	CEDAW/C/GMB/1-3
Israel[b]	2 November 2000	22 October 2001	CEDAW/C/ISR/3
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic	13 September 1990	3 February 2002	CEDAW/C/LAO/1-5
Malta	7 April 2000	1 August 2002	CEDAW/C/MLT/1-3
Nepal[a]	22 May 1996	26 November 2002	CEDAW/C/NPL/2-3
D. Fourth periodic reports			
Belarus[a]	3 September 1994	19 December 2002	CEDAW/C/BLR/4-6
Ethiopia[a,b]	10 October 1994	25 September 2002	CEDAW/C/ETH/4-5
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic	13 September 1994	3 February 2002	CEDAW/C/LAO/1-5
Nigeria[a]	13 August 1998	23 January 2003	CEDAW/C/NGA/4-5
E. Fifth periodic reports			
Bangladesh[b]	6 December 2001	27 December 2002	CEDAW/C/BGD/5
Belarus[a]	3 September 1998	19 December 2002	CEDAW/C/BLR/4-6
Dominican Republic	2 September 1999	11 April 2003	CEDAW/C/DOM/5
Ethiopia[a,b]	10 October 1998	25 September 2002	CEDAW/C/ETH/4-5
Germany[a]	9 August 2002	28 January 2003	CEDAW/C/DEU/5
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic	13 September 1998	3 February 2002	CEDAW/C/LAO/1-5
Nigeria[a]	13 August 2002	11 April 2003	CEDAW/C/NGA/4-5
Spain	4 February 2001	23 January 2003	CEDAW/C/ESP/5
F. Sixth periodic reports			
Belarus[a]	3 September 2002	19 December 2002	CEDAW/C/BLR/4-6

[a] Report to be considered by the Committee at its thirtieth session, to be held in New York in January 2004.
[b] Report has been translated, reproduced and made available in all official languages.

United Nations CEDAW/C/2003/II/3

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Twenty-ninth session
30 June-18 July 2003
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Reports provided by specialized agencies of the United Nations on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex), the specialized agencies of the United Nations have been invited to submit to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, at its twenty-ninth session, reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities. The reports will be issued as addenda to the present document.

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Addendum

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. On behalf of the Committee, the Secretariat invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), on 11 March 2003, to submit to the Committee a report on information provided by States to FAO on the implementation of article 11 and related articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which would supplement the information contained in the reports of the States parties to the Convention that would be considered at the twenty-ninth session.

2. Other information sought by the Committee refers to activities, programmes and policy decisions undertaken by FAO to promote the implementation of article 11 and related articles of the Convention.

3. The report annexed hereto has been submitted in compliance with the Committee's request.

03-35876 (E) 030603 040603

Annex

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the twenty-ninth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Brazil

1. According to statistics of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the population of Brazil in 2001 was 172,559,000 people, out of which 18.3 per cent lived in rural areas. In 2001, it was estimated that 46.6 per cent of the population was economically active, with 16.1 per cent working in the agricultural sector. The share of economically active women represented 35.5 per cent, out of which 8.8 per cent were working in agriculture.

2. The FAO Country Programme for Brazil could be consolidated under three main programming clusters or thematic areas of concentration:

(a) Poverty alleviation and food security, with the cluster of projects in income-generation with the Ministry of National Integration and the Ministry of Agrarian Development;

(b) Animal health, plant protection and food safety;

(c) Sustainable natural resource management in support of the National Forestry Programme and new projects to be negotiated with the Ministry of the Environment, the National Water Agency and the State secretaries of the environment in the areas of desertification control, water and soil management and biodiversity.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

3. Since 1998, a number of socio-economic and gender analysis workshops were organized by FAO in Brazil, targeting technical officers and planners from public institutions and local non-governmental organizations.

4. In December 2000, FAO and the Red de Instituciones Vinculadas a la Capacitación en Economía y Políticas Agrícolas en América Latina y el Caribe (REDCAPA) initiated the first socio-economic and gender analysis distance learning course via the Internet. FAO was in charge of the elaboration of the materials, programme design and organization of the course. REDCAPA was responsible for the technical application. Distance learning offers an extraordinary potential for development workers since it allows them access to up-to-date information while at the same time facilitating the exchange of experiences without the need to travel. The course took place from 26 March to 13 July 2001, and thus lasted 16 weeks. It was coordinated by two tutors, representing both institutions, and reached 74 participants from Latin America, including Brazil.

5. In the field of gender integration in agricultural policies and development strategies, FAO concluded a technical assistance project in cooperation with the Instituto de Reforma Agraria en Brasil (INCRA) entitled "Gender in the context of the Brazilian agrarian reform".

6. FAO supported the formulation of an institutional strategy for the integration of equal opportunities for men and women in agrarian reform programmes. It also proposed an analysis methodology of agrarian systems that integrates a gender perspective. FAO has supported the Centre for Economic Studies of the Universidad de Campinas in the production of a study on the situation of women in the sites affected by the agrarian reform in different regions of Brazil.

Costa Rica

7. According to FAO statistics, Costa Rica's total population estimate for 2001 was 4,112,000, 49.3 per cent of whom were women, and 40.5 per cent of the total population lived in rural areas. In 2001, it was estimated that 41 per cent of the population was economically active, out of which 20 per cent worked in the agricultural sector. The share of economically active women was 31.3 per cent, with 5.9 per cent working in agriculture.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

8. Women provide essential support for the survival of agricultural economies. They play a significant role in producing basic grains, which are the key to food security. In the same field, Costa Rica participates in the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Adequate Food.

9. **Strengthening of farmers' organizations**: The technical assistance given by FAO is aimed at strengthening the presence of women in farm organizations. FAO supports educational activities in the fields of leadership, community organization and livestock technology. It is also supporting the incorporation of gender in agricultural strategies and in the formulation of equal opportunity planning within the livestock sector.

10. A number of workshops and seminars on socio-economic and gender analysis were organized by FAO in Costa Rica. They were aimed at technical officers and planners from public institutions and NGOs directly linked to the livestock sector.

11. FAO also supported projects related to integrated rural development, communication for development, agroforestry management and agricultural extension, where participatory approaches were adopted to integrate a gender approach in all project activities.

12. In the field of gender integration in government policies, FAO has supported a study to develop gender indicators that can be used by the Ministry of Agriculture in the formulation of policies.

13. In order to contribute to food security, environmental protection and development, FAO cooperated with the ANDAR Association of Costa Rica. The collaboration furthered the promotion of technology transfer related to medicinal plants and biodiversity. These activities targeted women and youth from the Communities of Cartagena and Santa Rosa.

14. From May 1996 to July 1997, the Government of Costa Rica, with financial and technical aid from FAO, launched a project entitled "Support to women in rural areas within the framework of a gender approach". The aim of the project has been to counteract women farmers' underrepresentation in agricultural services and

promote a detailed review of policies. Measures were taken that included the integration of services and the decentralization of institutions. The project was active at three levels: community, regional and national, and involved policy makers, agriculture specialists, representatives of non-governmental organizations and representatives of rural organizations. The implementing agencies were the Government of Costa Rica, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and two ad hoc institutions: the Women Ministerial Office and the Women Sector Office.

15. FAO has also financed a study on women in development in Costa Rica, which was used as a case study in the more general publication entitled *From Farmer to Planner and Back: Harvesting Best Practices*,[1] illustrating participatory development planning.

Ecuador

16. According to FAO statistics, Ecuador's total population estimate for 2001 was 12,880,000, 49.8 per cent of whom were women, and 36.5 per cent lived in rural areas. In 2001, it was estimated that 39.5 per cent of the population was economically active, out of which 25 per cent worked in the agricultural sector. The share of economically active women was 28.4 per cent, with 13 per cent working in agriculture. According to an FAO study on rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean, female participation in rural economic activity reaches its highest levels in Ecuador, particularly in the livestock sector.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

17. The FAO programme in Ecuador coalesced around several programmes that relate to gender and development. First, the Special Programme for Food Security is a means of improving production and incomes through better technology options and environmental and technical training for improving the quality of life. The Programme is designed to help farmers increase their food production and productivity to improve their overall incomes. Second, the aim of the project entitled "Production and food security in the area of Ambuqui" has been to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants in the field of food security. The project has also integrated a gender perspective in order to incorporate equal cooperation between men and women at different decision-making levels. Third, FAO launched a project focusing on environmental issues, "Handling the natural resources in the west of Oichincha", in order to implement productive environmental actions for farm families. Finally, agroforestry projects have started to integrate gender, including those projects related to agriculture extension and the management of agroforestry.

18. Through a special study on the role of rural women in post-harvesting techniques, activities were undertaken to improve capacity-building and sensitization of the technical officers involved in the project, including technical proposals targeting families. Special consideration was also given to the situation of rural women in accessing credit, and a manual on post-harvesting techniques was produced.

19. FAO supported, through TeleFood, a pig-raising project that involved 57 adolescents, 43 women and 14 men aged from 16 to 20 who received training in raising and breeding pigs. The adolescents came from eight communities in Valle de

Río Portoviego, Manabi Province. The purpose was to equip them with the necessary tools for raising pigs in order to raise their income and improve their nutritional standard.

20. The Socio-economic and Gender Analysis programme was introduced in Ecuador in 1998 to representatives of the government ministries, non-governmental organizations and FAO projects in Ecuador. Specific training needs (such as for the Special Programme on Food Security, on women's access to resources and on gender and public policies) were then identified. Training of trainers' workshops in socio-economic and gender analysis was then planned, and national facilitators were selected as resource persons for national and international organizations in Ecuador on gender mainstreaming issues.

France

21. According to FAO statistics, France had a population of 59,453,000 in 2001. Of the total population, 26.9 million were economically active, and of these 54.75 per cent were men and 45.25 per cent were women. Somce 24.5 per cent of the population lived in rural areas and 3.2 per cent worked in the agricultural sector. An estimated 2.4 per cent of economically active women worked in the agricultural sector.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

22. FAO activities in France have concentrated for the most part on collaboration with the Institut Agronomique Méditérranéen de Montpellier (IAMM).

23. Contact with IAMM was initiated in November 2002 when FAO helped to organize a seminar for Algerian forestry officials on participatory development planning. This was part of a longer-term endeavour initiated in 1996 with a seminar organized jointly by the French Ministry for Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Centre Français sur la Population et le Développement (CEPED) and FAO. This seminar brought together participants from French universities, agricultural and social science institutes, research centres and non-governmental organizations. Specialists from Switzerland and Belgium were also invited. The seminar made it possible to take stock of the situation of gender in France and in the French-speaking world.

24. From 24 to 27 February 2003, FAO conducted a mission to IAMM to develop a high-level gender analysis programme, mainly for French-speaking countries but also for the participating French officials. A short training module entitled "Rural development and socio-economic and gender analysis" is scheduled to be held at IAMM in April 2004. It is intended for IAMM students from masters degree courses in rural development.

25. FAO and IAMM have agreed to fund two or three IAMM trainees in the production of case studies in the Mediterranean region on the topic of gender in rural development. They have also agreed to organize seminars and meetings with decision makers in countries of the South on the problem of gender in medium- and long-term agricultural and rural development.

26. In the long term (five years) a French-speaking network of gender experts is to be created, and IAMM is slated to become a resource and reference centre (training,

research, seminars) on the subject. A number of research institutions belonging to Agropolis, notably the Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement and the Institut national de la recherche agronomique, are taking part in this initiative.

Japan

27. According to FAO statistics, the population of Japan in 2001 was 127,335,000 people, of which 21.1 per cent lived in rural areas. In 2001, it was estimated that 53.7 per cent of the population was economically active, with 3.8 per cent working in the agricultural sector. The share of economically active women was 41.6 per cent, of which 4 per cent were working in agriculture.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

28. In February 2002, the Japan/FAO Association organized an international seminar on "Roles and empowerment of rural women in food security". The seminar was organized within the framework of the preparatory activities for the five-year review of the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action (World Food Summit: five years later), in recognition of the importance of rural women's contribution to food security in Asia. The organizer requested FAO to provide the keynote speech, to highlight the main issues as they relate to the Asian and Pacific region.

29. The Association invited national representatives from six Asian countries. Representatives from Japan were very diversified, ranging from university professors and scholars to representatives of non-governmental organizations and gender experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) bilateral agency, who were asked to share their experiences and research findings with international participants.

30. FAO and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have a long history of collaboration. In October 2002, JICA requested FAO to assist them in their training activity for prospective JICA experts. A mission was organized to allow FAO to share its socio-economic and gender analysis (SEAGA) tools and experience with potential JICA experts. The exchange took the form of a three-day workshop, where participants were given the opportunity to practice and prepare gender-sensitive participatory research approaches.

31. FAO participated in a seminar on gender understanding in fishing community development held in November 2002 at the Yokohama International Centre. The seminar was organized by JICA, and an FAO fishery industry officer presented the work of FAO in the field of women in fisheries and gender and development.

32. The Japan/FAO Association has recently undertaken the translation into Japanese of the Asia chapter of the FAO publication *Rural Women: Key to Food Security*, in order to publicize this important topic among Japanese audiences.

Morocco

33. According to FAO statistics, the population of Morocco in 2001 was 30,400,000, of whom 12,093,000 were economically active; 65.2 per cent of these

were men and 34.8 per cent women. Some 43.9 per cent of the population lived in rural areas and 35.7 per cent worked in the agricultural sector. An estimated 55.5 per cent of economically active women worked in the agricultural sector.

34. According to the World Bank, Morocco has made considerable efforts to achieve socio-economic development: social indicators are rising, the financial sector is more open and policies to achieve macroeconomic stability are being pursued. Discrepancies between urban and rural areas persist, however, despite endeavours to reduce such disparity.

35. Six FAO programmes (comprising 34 projects, 22 of which are financed by trust funds) provide extremely valuable technical and scientific assistance for the Government's modernization efforts in various spheres of agricultural and rural development.

36. Twenty agencies belonging to six ministries benefit from FAO support. Their spheres of activity are all linked to agricultural and rural development and relate to food security and the protection of national resources.

FAO activities for the empowerment of women and gender equality

Socio-economic and gender analysis workshop, Rabat, 26-30 March 2001

37. The various meetings that took place during missions to Morocco had revealed a need to provide training in socio-economic and gender analysis in order to support the work being done by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry and other stakeholders to formulate a strategy and plan of action for rural women.

38. The socio-economic and gender analysis workshop was held as part of the effort by various institutions in Morocco to develop a national strategy for rural women.

39. The objective of the workshop was to build the capacities of staff in the various ministries to integrate the gender perspective in their activities, chiefly through the use of socio-economic and gender analysis. This approach should ensure that gender issues are taken into account in the projects and programmes of ministries and non-governmental organizations, particularly as a national strategy for rural women is being formulated from a gender perspective.

40. In addition to providing training in socio-economic and gender analysis, the meeting was also intended to serve as a platform for exchanges and information on the strategy for rural women.

41. Participating bodies included the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry; the Department of Education, Research and Development; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Family and Child Welfare and Integration of the Disabled; the Ministry of Economic Planning; the Ministry of Maritime Fishing; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Employment, Vocational Training, Solidarity and Social Development; the Ministry of Health; and the Crédit Agricole Foundation for microcredit.

42. A second socio-economic and gender analysis training workshop is planned for 2003.

TeleFood projects

43. Two TeleFood projects approved in 2002 will help rural women in El Jadida and Settat increase their income through a rabbit-breeding and bee-keeping unit.

Technical cooperation programme

44. The Government of Morocco has recently submitted a request to FAO for a technical cooperation programme to assist with a national strategy for gender and rural women.

Study on argan oil

45. A study on argan oil has been launched as part of the effort to promote income-generating activities for rural women.

Regional programme

46. Morocco actively participates in the regional programme initiated by the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, located in Cairo, mainly through the following activities:

(a) Preparation of a regional plan for gender equality in development, through a range of seminars on policies and strategies for integrating gender in agricultural and rural development policies;

(b) Translation of the socio-economic and gender analysis programme, including the relevant instructional materials, into Arabic;

(c) Training of trainers in socio-economic and gender analysis, primarily through participation in the subregional seminar held in Tunisia in April 2002.

Slovenia

47. According to FAO statistics, Slovenia's total population estimate for 2001 was 1,985,000, 51 per cent of whom were women, and 50.9 per cent of the total population lived in rural areas. In 2001, it was estimated that 51 per cent of the population was economically active, out of which 5.7 per cent worked in the agricultural sector. The share of economically active women was 46.5 per cent with 1.9 per cent working in agriculture.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

48. At the 1996 World Food Summit, the FAO Statistical Development Service issued the "Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000". The report of Slovenia has helped FAO to gain a better understanding of the situation of rural women in the country.

49. FAO initiated the formulation of the National Plan of Action for Integration of Rural Women in Development in 1996 with the Ministry of Agriculture. The document is currently being revised for submission to the Parliament.

50. A technical cooperation programme on capacity-building in socio-economic and gender analysis has also been requested by Slovenia. An FAO mission to

Slovenia was undertaken in 2003 in order to gather information to finalize the proposal.

51. At present, FAO is also involved with the organization of a workshop on socio-economic and gender analysis and rural women's entrepreneurship to be held in Dobrna in May 2003. The workshop will bring together experts involved in rural and agriculture development at the community, regional and national levels and/or those involved in activities promoting rural women's entrepreneurship, such as policy makers, business development service or microfinance practitioners, leaders of developmental projects, trainers and extension officers.

52. Slovenia has participated actively in global initiatives, such as the Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development, summer schools and other technical seminars.

Notes

[1] See http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/PE0103_en.htm.